

Social and Personal.

MRS. J. TAYLOR ELYSON will be hostess of a very charming afternoon tea on Thursday at 5 o'clock in her home at 1015 N. 10th St. The guests will be the wives and daughters of the members of the Senate and House of Delegates, including Mrs. Elyson, Mrs. W. W. Sale, of Norfolk.

Hostesses at the Tea Room.

The tea room in the palm garden of the Jefferson Hotel was very popular since it opened on Thursday, and a number of parties of two and three met about the attractive tables to discuss the bluntness of the social calendar just at present. The hostesses for this afternoon are Misses Harris and Nellie Thompson, who will be assisted by several of the members of the younger society set.

Visiting in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodolph H. Mott will be the guests this week-end of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mullikin, of Pagebrook, Va., at their apartment in Washington, and will be entertained at a luncheon on Sunday at Chevy Chase.

At the Country Club.

The bounds of the Deep Run Hunt Club will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock at Brooke Bridge, the members of the hunt returning to the clubhouse about 5. Receiving at the clubhouse this afternoon will be Mrs. F. E. Nolting, Mrs. John O. Hayes, Mrs. J. N. Steele, Miss Frances B. Scott, Miss Warfield Crenshaw, Miss Mary Saunders and Miss Daisy Boykin.

No reception committees will be appointed in Lent for the Saturday afternoon entertainments at the Hermitage Club, but there will be music for informal dancing each Saturday for the present.

Double Wedding in Washington.

A double wedding ceremony took place in Washington Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock, the contracting parties being Mrs. E. B. Kent to J. C. Goodloe, Jr., and Miss Ruth Goodloe to Percy May, of Lindsay. Mrs. Kent is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Bibb, of Gordonsville, and Mr. Goodloe and Miss Goodloe are the son and daughter of J. C. Goodloe, Sr., a prosperous farmer of near Gordonsville.

Beard-Bell.

"Villa Poemosa," the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Washington Bell, was the scene of a pretty marriage Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock, when their daughter, Mattie Jeanette, was given in marriage to Gabriel Adolphus Beard, of Atlanta, Ga. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. O. Hamlett, of Chicago University.

Mrs. Palmer, of Milton, N. C., sister of the bride, was matron of honor, and Miss Adelle Bell was maid of honor. The bride was accompanied to the altar by her father. The ushers were Leonard and Robert Beard, brothers of the bride. White and Silk Chappell, Percy Hamlett and Morton Rice.

The bride was gowned in white tulle and lace robe. After the ceremony she donned a black broadcloth tailored suit. A wedding breakfast was served from 10 to 11 o'clock.

The bridal couple boarded the noon train for Atlanta, Ga.

In and Out of Town.

Miss Elizabeth Wheat, who has been visiting friends in Danville for some time, has returned to the city.

Miss Rachel Hannah is the houseguest of Mrs. John Farland on East Grace Street.

Miss Buchanan, of this city, is visiting.

THE STORY OF THE PEANUT SHELLS.

As everyone knows, C. W. Post, of Battle Creek, Michigan, is not only a maker of breakfast foods, but he is a strong individualist, who believes that the trades-unions are a menace to the liberty of the country.

Believing this, and being a "natural-born" scrapper for the right, as he sees it, Post, for several years past, has been engaged in a ceaseless warfare against "the Labor Trust," as he likes to call it.

Not being able to secure free and untrammelled expression of his opinions on this subject through the regular reading pages of the newspapers, he has bought advertising space for this purpose, just as he is accustomed to for the telling of his Postum "story," and he has thus spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in denouncing trades-unions.

As a result of Post's activities the people now know a whole lot about these organizations; how they are honeycombed with graft, how they obstruct the development of legitimate business, curtail labor's output, hold up manufacturers, graft upon their own membership, and rob the public. Naturally Post is hated by the trades-unions, and intensely.

He employs no union labor, so they cannot call out his men, and he defies their efforts at boycotting his products. The latest means of "getting" Post is the widespread publication of the story that a car which was recently wrecked in transmission was found to be loaded with empty peanut shells, which were being used to fill the car South to Post's establishment at Battle Creek.

This canard probably originated with President John Fitzgerald, of the Chicago Federation of Labor, who, it is said, said it publicly as truth.

Post comes back at this statement and the lie direct. He denounces Fitzgerald's statement as a deliberate falsehood, an underhanded and cowardly attempt to injure his business, having not the slightest basis in fact. As such an effort it must be regarded as being a "patent inside" of an Eastern country paper. I find it, and the inference naturally is that labor-unions are insidiously spreading this lie.

An institution for a man's statement about "the peanut shells" is being given wide newspaper publicity. In the "patent inside" of an Eastern country paper I find it, and the inference naturally is that labor-unions are insidiously spreading this lie. An institution for a man's statement about "the peanut shells" is being given wide newspaper publicity. In the "patent inside" of an Eastern country paper I find it, and the inference naturally is that labor-unions are insidiously spreading this lie.

We admire Post, while we have no enmity toward labor unions, so long as they are conducted in an honest, "live-and-let-live" kind of a way, we have had enough of the tiresome, of the sickly sympathy, the thoroughly with what he is trying to do. He deserves support. A man like Post cannot be killed, even with lies. They are a boomerang, every time. Again we know, for hasn't this weapon, every weapon that could be thought of been used (and not simply by labor-unions) to put us out of business?

I am going to drink two cups of Postum every morning from this time on, and put myself on a diet of Grape-Nuts. Bully for Post—Editorial in the American Journal of Official Medicine.



RED ROUGH HANDS On Retiring

One night treatment for red, rough, chapped and bleeding hands, itching, burning palms and painful finger ends with

CUTICURA

Works wonders. Soak them, on retiring, in hot water and Cuticura Soap, dry, anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, and wear soft bandages or old loose gloves during the night.

SOFT WHITE HANDS On Rising



ing Dr. and Mrs. Jarman, in Farmville, Va.

Cadet James Gwathkins, of the Virginia Military Institute, is the guest of his parents here for a few days.

Preston B. Godman, of Middleburg, has returned to his home after a visit to John Orr Daniel, in this city.

Miss Kate Puller Miesler is the guest of Mrs. H. T. Roane, in Newport News.

Mrs. John Marshall Harwood has returned to her home in this city, after a visit to Mrs. E. V. Wilkins, in Portsmouth.

Colonel Robert Catlett, of Lexington, is visiting friends and relatives for some time in Richmond.

Miss Alice Hughsen, who has been the guest of friends here, has returned to her home in Louisiana.

Miss Margaret Watkins, of Farmville, is spending some time here with friends.

Beard-Bell.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Farmville, Va., February 11.—A pretty home marriage was celebrated on Wednesday, when Miss Mattie Jeanette Bell became the bride of Gabriel Adolphus Beard, of Atlanta, Ga. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. O. Hamlett, after which a bridal breakfast was served. Mrs. W. J. Palmer, of Milton, N. C., was matron of honor, and Miss Adelle Bell, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, while J. C. Bell, acted as best man. The ushers were Robert and Leonard Bell, Morton Rice, Whittle Chappell, Percy Hamlett and George Bell. Misses Isabel Palmer and Louise Bell, preceded the bride party, unrolling a spotless white pathway before them. Mr. and Mrs. Beard left for their home in Atlanta.

Most Operations for Disease Are Crimes

By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

"An operation for appendicitis should be called a criminal operation, and should be prohibited by law," Dr. Charles E. Page, a widely known Boston physician, says. "I have been following the records of appendicitis ever since the craze for appendectomy started, and I confidently believe that the day is coming when the people will finally realize that the removal of the appendix is a criminal operation."

"As for the widely proclaimed benefits and saving of life by the operation, it seems hardly necessary to cite the long list of deaths that have followed it."

"Only recently we have the striking instances of Clyde Elitch, the great playwright, and Governor Johnson, of Minnesota."

"The surgeons removed Governor Johnson's appendix a year or so ago; they operated on him a second time, and on the third he fell victim to mistaken modern theories. I have kept track of such deaths for twenty years, and the list is appalling."

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Dr. Page is only one of many eminent physicians who have come into the light and who know that more than half the operations performed by surgeons to-day are little short of being criminal.

Women are the chief victims, and it is time that women, having become so wonderfully emancipated from the traditions of the past ages regarding her, should complete the emancipation by a revolt against the tyranny of the knife.

On the great ocean of life thousands of women are floating like mere shells, from which the real, living woman has been torn—half-sexed creatures, deprived of their womanly attributes by operations—and in every thousand so

mutilated not more than ten needed to be placed under the knife in order to save health or life.

Merely the Fashion.

It has become the fashion to go through operations, but the woman who knows even the rudiments of health and is willing to practice those rudiments need not be a victim of surgical skill.

During the last five years I have heard several reports of marvelous operations, where the surgeons displayed "great skill" and "the operations were most successful," but the patients died.

Simple preventives of operations are temperance in food and drink, not over-indulgence in meat or coffee or tea or other stimulants; absolute avoidance of all drugs and sleeping powders; not more than two meals a day of solid foods; plenty of water, buttermilk or sour milk taken between these two meals; keeping the pores open by exercise and keeping the whole body in order by internal and external baths and proper dressing, proper attitudes of the body, both in waking and sleeping hours.

The Causes of Diseases.

To sit with a caved-in chest, to wake with shoulders bent and the lungs cramped, to sleep with the body twisted or doubled up, all lead to false conditions which produce disease.

A woman's body is a wonderful and intricate mechanism. It is like a delicate watch, and needs the wisest care to keep it in good running condition.

Two cases of appendicitis were, to my certain knowledge, caused, first, by an unnatural attitude in sitting. The woman, who was engaged in work performed sitting, acquired the habit of twisting one lower limb under the body. This stopped natural circulation, and when the right side of her body began to feel numb and to give her pain she attributed it to her hard work and long hours.

Then she indulged in strong coffee twice a day and ate a heavy night meal. Two attacks of appendicitis resulted, but fortunately the woman possessed sufficient common sense to study cause and effect, and with an abundance of the surgeon's knife and a strong will power, and the knowledge of natural laws, she was cured by fasting and the use of water and the violet and X-rays, and became perfectly well.

Keep in Step with Progress.

At the very first symptom of weakness or pain in the appendix or other organs of the body, fast for twenty-four or forty hours, taking nothing but water or broth once an hour. Use warm baths externally and internally, and then consult a good ray specialist.

The Flinsen rays and other forms of this wonderful discovery of science are every day curing more and more women of maladies which the old school doctors have pronounced incurable.

They cannot always do this when the maladies have assumed chronic and malignant forms, but they prevent these malignant conditions when taken in time.

Before you decide to go on an operating table for appendicitis or any other internal malady, look into the simpler and more natural methods of cure, and then look toward the light.

Skilled physicians are at the head of these light cures, and if you need an operation they will tell you so.

But if you can be saved from the knife, they will save you, and you will save time, suffering and money.

Progress in medical lines means natural methods of cure and the avoidance of the surgeon's knife when possible.

Keep in step with progress.

Repeating as to the policy of the board as to all places outside of the district, he said that it was to bring them into court and to show them no quarter. He said that, so far as he knew, Sophie Malloy's house was not what it has been described to be, and he recited in brief the history of that section of the city, in which Dr. Hoge, after whom the Hoge Memorial Church is named, did so much good work. He said that instruction had been given to the police a number of times to break up the questionable resort on Nineteenth Street. Mr. Smith asked the witness:

"Was it your policy adopted in the interest of morals, law and order, or for pecuniary benefit?"

Mr. Meredith objected to the form of question, and the court sustained only that part of it which related to "pecuniary benefit."

"Did you receive any pecuniary benefit?" then asked Mr. Smith.

"None."

The court ruled out the question as to whether Yoder had any justification in intimating that the witness had received money, but allowed Mr. Meredith to say that he had heard none. Then the witness stated that the board's policy had been adopted before Mr. Gordon had become a member, and he went on to say that Mr. Gordon was one of the highest men he had ever known. "I never heard of Justice Crutchfield getting anything, and I never heard of the Police Department getting anything, and I think it is clear."

The matter of Mr. Gordon's presence in the courtroom at the trial of Sophie Malloy coming up, the witness stated that Mr. Gordon left before the trial was concluded. There were two trials, one for keeping an objectionable establishment and the second for selling liquor. The woman pleaded guilty to the first charge, but was dismissed on the other.

Justice Crutchfield testified. Justice Crutchfield then went on the stand. He recited the history of the trial, discountenancing Yoder's report of it, and said that he punished the woman upon the evidence as to one of the other.

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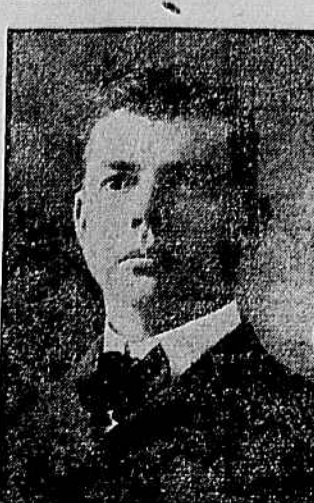
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Presiding in Yoder Trial



JUDGE THOMAS W. HARRISON.

DEFENSE BEGINS IN YODER TRIAL

(Continued from First Page.)

articles charging corruption, the witness could recite what the policy of the board is. Mr. Meredith noted an exception.

"Those houses were here when I went on the board," began Mr. Manning. "I brought the matter up in the board in 1903, saying that it was cowardly for the board not to recognize these districts instead of leaving the responsibility to the officer. I got much information as to the system of segregation from police conventions which I had attended, but the board turned me down. In 1905 we got a petition," and he started to recite the contents of the petition, but Mr. Meredith objected, and the court ruled that he could say only "in consequence of the petition."

"We then consulted with two of the most prominent citizens in Richmond. We got up a meeting, and invited prominent physicians and citizens to confer with us on the subject, and we thoroughly threshed out this whole matter. We didn't have a force sufficient to give proper surveillance over these places, and segregation followed."

"The policy of the board," Mr. Meredith objected, and the court ruled that he could say only "in consequence of the petition."

"Was it your policy or the policy of the board?" asked Mr. Meredith. Mr. Smith objected to the question, but the objection was overruled.

"The policy of the board," replied the witness.

"It is understood," said Mr. Meredith, "that I have general objection to this narration of the board's policy."

No Pecuniary Profit.

Replying as to the policy of the board as to all places outside of the district, he said that it was to bring them into court and to show them no quarter. He said that, so far as he knew, Sophie Malloy's house was not what it has been described to be, and he recited in brief the history of that section of the city, in which Dr. Hoge, after whom the Hoge Memorial Church is named, did so much good work. He said that instruction had been given to the police a number of times to break up the questionable resort on Nineteenth Street. Mr. Smith asked the witness:

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charge and dismissed her upon the office because the evidence was not sufficient. He admitted that he could have amended the warrant, but said that he had no justification for doing so. He stated that he was under no embarrassment, as Yoder had charged, in dismissing her, and that he had told Captain Barfoot that if he brought a woman back he would put her under heavy bond. He denied that any influence was brought to bear on him in dismissing the charge of selling liquor, and said that no one on earth has any pull with him.

"It is not true that the two commissioners engaged me in conversation. I don't know whether I addressed Mr. Manning when he came in, and I didn't see Mr. Gordon and didn't know he was in court. No human being spoke to me about the case except the woman's counsel," who was Gilbert Pollock. He denied that there was a corrupt alliance between him and the Police Department, saying that then he was not on friendly terms with the board. He said also that he did not see W. P. Leaman in court, the morning after the case was heard. Captain F. Fitzgerald, a newspaper reporter, said that he remained in the Police Court until the verdict in the whiskey case was rendered, and that he was standing near Mr. Crutchfield. He was positive that no conversation between the Police Justice and the commissioners ensued, and that Mr. Gordon left before the case was completed.

Mr. Manning was replaced on the stand to tell of Rex Griffin's appointment on the police force. Yoder having charged that he was elected through W. P. (Dutch) Leaman's influence. The witness went into an exhaustive explanation to show that Griffin's appointment was delayed seven or eight months because Leaman was working for him, and that he was finally appointed on the endorsements of F. A. Hawkins, a superintendent of the Locomotive Works, where Griffin had been employed; of Watson Myers, a former police commissioner, and at that time an enemy of Leaman's; of Thomas Byrnes, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, and of John J. Lynch, Councilman.

He showed the application in proof of Griffin's age, thirty-four years, and declared that he was more than thirty-five, the age limit imposed by the board on applicants for the force.

Not Leaman's Apolitee.

He said that Griffin was a manly, straight, fair fellow, that he had come to him on the claim of a boyhood friendship, and that he told Griffin that the reason he was not elected was that Dutch Leaman was working in the police department, and that the board did not want the public to think that Leaman could put a man on the force. The witness afterwards went to see Commissioner Gordon, who said emphatically that he would not vote for Griffin. Finally, after further discussion, Griffin was sent for, and was told that in order to be appointed, he must see Leaman and let the latter understand that Griffin was not receiving the appointment through Leaman's influence. But rather than hurt Leaman's feelings, Griffin said he would give up his application. That so impressed the two commissioners that Griffin was afterwards nominated, and was later elected.

The prosecution rested its case with these three witnesses.

Evidence for Defense.

In beginning the evidence for the defense, Mr. Meredith read from chapter 35 of the city ordinance, which prescribes the duties of the Police Board and the oath of office to be taken by the members.

A man named White was summoned to testify as to the alleged conversation between Commissioner Manning, Gordon and Justice Crutchfield, which occurred on the morning of the Malloy trial. He said he saw a conference between the lawyers and police.

Reginald Walker said that he wrote a letter to Judge Witt about Puchinelli's saloon at Eighteenth and Main Streets, asking why it had not been moved, as had been promised when the case was granted. But replying to Mr. Smith, he said that he did not